

annuities and/or benefits, but shall be payable from the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund established by section 202 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees.

(June 20, 1949, ch. 227, § 19, as added Nov. 30, 1989, Pub. L. 101-193, title III, § 307(a), 103 Stat. 1705.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 88-643, Oct. 13, 1964, 78 Stat. 1043, as amended, which is set out as a note under section 403 of this title.

Such section 231, referred to in subsec. (a), probably means section 231 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees. See note above.

#### CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, and not as part of the National Security Act of 1947 which comprises this chapter.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 403a, 403e, 403f of this title.

### SUBCHAPTER III—ACCOUNTABILITY FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

#### SUBCHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This subchapter is referred to in section 403q of this title; title 10 section 421; title 22 sections 2776, 2780.

### CHAPTER 35—INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS

**§ 1701. Unusual and extraordinary threat; declaration of national emergency; exercise of Presidential authorities**

#### CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY EX. ORD. NO. 12170

Notice of the President of the United States, dated Oct. 30, 1989, 54 F.R. 48043, provided:

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170 [set out above], the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency have been transmitted annually by the President to the Congress and the Federal Register, most recently on November 9, 1988, dated November 8, 1988. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal, and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1989. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12513

Ex. Ord. No. 12513, May 1, 1985, 50 F.R. 18629, which prohibited trade and certain other transactions involving Nicaragua, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12707, Mar. 13, 1990, 55 F.R. 9707, set out below.

Continuations of national emergency declared by Ex. Ord. No. 12513 with respect to Nicaragua were contained in the following:

Notice of the President of the United States, dated Apr. 21, 1989, 54 F.R. 17701.

#### CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA

Notice of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 4, 1990, 55 F.R. 589, provided:

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543 [set out above], President Reagan declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1988, by Executive Order No. 12544 [set out above], the President took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States. The President transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the Federal Register in 1986, 1987, and 1988. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1988, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January 7, 1990. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12635

Ex. Ord. No. 12635, Apr. 8, 1988, 53 F.R. 12134, which blocked property and interests in property of the Government of Panama that were in the United States, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 12710, Apr. 5, 1990, 55 F.R. 13099, set out below.

Continuation of national emergency declared by Ex. Ord. No. 12635 with respect to Panama was contained in Notice of the President of the United States, dated Apr. 8, 1989, 54 F.R. 14197.

#### EX. ORD. NO. 12707. TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NICARAGUA

Ex. Ord. No. 12707, Mar. 13, 1990, 55 F.R. 9707, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), chapter 12 of title 50 of the United States Code (50 U.S.C. 191 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the February 25, 1990, democratic election in Nicaragua has ended the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States previously posed by the policies and actions of the Sandinista government in that country, and the need to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12513 of May 1, 1985, to deal with that threat.

I hereby revoke Executive Order No. 12513 and terminate the national emergency declared in that order with respect to Nicaragua.

Pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending and not finally concluded or determined at the effective date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the effective date of this order, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the effective date of this order.

This order shall take effect immediately.

GEORGE BUSH.

EX. ORD. NO. 12710. TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY WITH  
RESPECT TO PANAMA

Ex. Ord. No. 12710, Apr. 5, 1990, 55 F.R. 13099, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (hereinafter referred to as "IEEPA"), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (hereinafter referred to as "the NEA"), chapter 12 of title 50 of the United States Code (50 U.S.C. 191 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the restoration of a democratically elected government in Panama has ended the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States previously posed by the policies and actions of Manuel Antonio Noriega in that country, and the need to continue the national emergency declared in Executive

Order No. 12635 of April 8, 1988, to deal with that threat.

I hereby revoke Executive Order No. 12635 and terminate the national emergency declared in that order with respect to Panama.

Pursuant to section 202 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergency with respect to Panama shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the effective date of this order, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the effective date of this order. Pursuant to section 207 (50 U.S.C. 1706) of IEEPA, I hereby determine that the continuation of prohibitions with regard to transactions involving property in which the Government of Panama has an interest is necessary on account of claims involving Panama.

This order shall take effect immediately.

GEORGE BUSH.